









## FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIU MING-CHUAN AND HIS TROUBLES.

rafters twelve feet in length, and was borne and dragged along by ropes by four hundred coolies. At the front and rear of it stood officials, clad in hempen mourning garments, ringing bells. It was preceded by red parasols and followed by an immense portable white screen, behind which rode some thirty women, their faces protected from public gaze by apparatus resembling lamp shades. A tablet chair in the form of a pavilion, bell-ringers and men bearing large red planks for use at the grave, with several hundred coolies and porters, and a police force, more than a hundred, and hundreds of reserve coolies destined to relieve the other bearers from time to time. Standards of the guilds and the great bier containing the coffin with Her Majesty's remains, similar in construction and appearance to the smaller one, only much larger, carried and dragged along by means of a system of cables, by a force of eight hundred men. Its massive timber frame fifty by eighteen feet required this number. Front and rear stood official mourners, ringing bells, and it was followed by many officials in mourning clothes, preceded by two white parasols; it was also surrounded by a portable screen borne by slaves. Mandarins and police from the Palace, and executioners armed with paddles and staves came next; then a company of banner-men; then His Excellency General Min, cousin of the present Queen and Minister of War, with a numerous staff, and a battalion of infantry of the Royal Guard; finally came the three Grand Councilors of State with their attendants and a few soldiers.

The pageant swept on past the East Gate, bearing with it all that was left of the sovereign who during her eighty-one years of life had seen so many changes of solemn import to her country.

Taking it all in all the affair was not well managed, less so even than the third rehearsal. There was too much space between the different parts of it. It was very disorderly, the coolies and followers smoking, laughing, and talking, and the troops doing likewise, jostling each other in the ranks, leaving them and falling in the rear. It might just as well have been a carnival procession as a funeral. There may have been some twenty thousand men in line, for the passage took an hour and a half. Had the King come out there would of course have been many more. I should say there were over two hundred thousand spectators.

## A TALE OF THE SEA.

A Naval Court of Inquiry was held at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Nagsasaki, on the 22nd ult. into the loss of the British ship *Little C. Troop*, Captain B. G. Fowles, off Yereba, one of the Loochoo group, on the morning of the 22nd September. The first mate, J. R. Rawlins, said that the vessel was wooden, with a capacity of 790 tons. She left Nagsasaki on the 15th September, with 600 tons of ballast, for Puget Sound. On the 16th she met bad weather, increasing to a typhoon, which blew away most of her ballast. "On the 22nd," he continued, "she sighted the land close under our lee, although I had previously supposed we must be quite 16 miles to the eastward of the land. On sighting the land we cut the foremast adrift, put the helm up and tried to 'wear.' The ship, however, was too close; she fell off a little and then struck, and in five minutes was in pieces. We had struck on the island of Yereba, one of the Loochoos. Captain Fowles had been on deck since Sunday noon. We had had everyone 'standing by' since that time, when the vessel was struck. On the 22nd, when the ship was blown away, we could not see a quarter of the length of the ship through rain and sea. We had lost nothing but our sails. The vessel was gone in a minute from the striking, and it was each man for himself. When we struck the captain said, 'We are all gone,' and his wife, who had come up with the baby in her arms, said, 'Well, am I to die alone?' and the captain said, 'No, I will come with you,' and he joined her in the companion way and took the baby. She had been on deck before, but had had to go below as she could not hold on against the wind. No orders were given when we struck; it was every man for himself, but the second mate sung out, 'I believe, 'Jump and swim.' He and some others went over the stern and were drowned. I was knocked down and got jammed in the deck, with the carpenter in the same position three feet from me. When I got loose I jumped on a pile of wreckage, thence into the surf, and so ashore. The ship was only about 15 feet from the shore, against a ledge of rock against which she had come broadside on. The third time she struck, she was blown into pieces, and the mate came down in a heap. I next saw Mrs. Fowles on some wreckage and the captain on a deckhouse. Mrs. Fowles's dress had previously been caught and she was tearing it away. I and another man hauled her off some wreckage on to a ledge of rock about 6 feet out of the water. I don't know who got the captain ashore. The carpenter, who was a very old man, lived five days and then died. The ship was insensible when brought ashore and never 'came to.' The carpenter, I think, must have died from the shock, as he died before dinner and supper time, in his sleep. I never saw the child or knew what became of it. I have been at sea 21 years, and in my opinion nothing could possibly have been done to save more life. Life-buoys were no good; I had one, but I threw it away. It was still blowing a typhoon when we struck, and in a case like that it was each man for himself. The people on shore must have seen us before we sighted the land, or struck, as there were quite a hundred of them on the beach when we got ashore. I was carried up a hill by a Chinese, and another carried Mrs. Fowles. The stones were like knives, we could not walk on them. We stopped at this place until the Captain died, and then went to a village about three or four miles off, where the Governor lived. We were wind-bound on the island 17 days, during which time the best the people had was given to us. It continued blowing hard for 15 days, and on the 4th instant another typhoon came and broke up or dispersed every junk in harbour with the exception of the one we were in, and that took us two days to get ready for sea. We then crossed to Nabu, 100 miles away, and were 30 hours doing it. Counting the native crew, there were 18 of us on board the junk. We waited there for two days and then got a steamer up here via Kagoshima. All the time and everywhere we were treated to the best. Beyond a few scraps the only thing we saved was the articles which we found ten days afterwards on the beach. All through the bad weather the crew behaved well and obeyed all orders and I have no fault to find with them. They all did their best down to the very last. The second mate, the cook (Japanese), and seven foreign seamen were drowned, and the Captain and carpenter died on shore. We only found one body, and that was five or six days afterwards. We never found the baby.

Gilbert Gilbertsen, a sailor, said it was impossible to move along the decks. He saw Mrs. Fowles on the poop, tearing off her dress. He said to two of the men, Charles Biggins and Henri Johansen, 'Let's save the mate.' The other two did so, 'considerable danger to themselves from the wreckage and the mountainous sea.' He himself was thrown back on the shore. The Court found that the wreck was unavoidable, and highly complimented Biggins and Johansen for their courage—a sentiment which everyone who has read the foregoing will endorse.

Tamsui, 27th October, 1890.

It is about time that the highly-coloured accounts of this island and official "moves" therein should receive some contradiction and correct interpretation from one who, in common with many others, has often been completely taken "aback" by the almost inconceivable flights of imagination in which several correspondents of Shanghai and Hongkong papers (the *Telegraph* excluded) have, of late, freely indulged in. Such reports are grossly misleading and, presumably, written with the set object of "puffing" some pet scheme, or of having a slap at those who had, inadvertently, trodden on the toes of the learned correspondents.

Liu Ming-Chuan, the Viceroy, is much hampered by reason of lack of funds, or by subordinates, who are foisted upon him in the course of the official robbery which is so largely practiced throughout China. The notorious lucrative appointments-purchase system. Not that the "jobs" are purchased in Formosa, far from it; the wheels are greased in Peking, that's where "money makes the mare go." It is in the south of this island that bribery and corruption has wrought much evil and utterly defied the honest and vigorous efforts of the Viceroy to inaugurate reform. Many of the southern officials, members of powerful families, are very hostile to Liu, and it is only necessary for a European to have a slight acquaintance of Oriental "elo custom" to understand what up-hill work the Viceroy has to plod along with. Liu has undertaken a Herculean task and with grim persistence is making gradual headway. In the course of his multifarious duties it is often necessary for His Excellency to place important matters before the Central Government, and as he is undoubtedly a progressive it is natural that his views should often chafe the nerves of sordid conservatives who rule the roost in Peking. It is therefore not surprising that the Censors have been making it hot for him—owing to a sharp note which he addressed to a certain northern "bigwig." The upshot is that Liu's rank has been suspended—as is customary in such cases—pending the investigation of groundless charges preferred against him. The consensus of opinion here is that this abject of Chin se viceroys will come out of the scrimmage with flying colours. It is extremely doubtful whether the Peking authorities will allow him to go away from here, for some months at any rate, although he has tendered his resignation. There are few, if any, other Liu's in China, and the Central Government surely knows it. He is the one Viceroy that showed himself to be a statesman and a soldier during the trying times of Courbet's blockade of the southern coast of the Great Middle Kingdom in 1885.

THE KELUNG FORTS. The forts at Kelung have been completed, and the big Armstrong guns placed in position by Lieut. Hecht. These guns are warranted to knock any Russian ironclad into atoms at a four-miles' range! Just fancy what monsters they are! Aint it funny how any man can mount them? Lieut. Hecht talked of "mounting" these guns with the *strong* of a gourmand who had just "billed" a leg of mutton and was patiently awaiting the arrival of a platter of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding!—Alas! such is life.

THE COAL MINES. The Kelung mines are being worked by a Chinese company, and the "foreign devils" are therefore hated. The managers are, so it is said, going to have a regular daily out-pit of 500 tons. Since the transfer of the mines to the Celestial syndicate His Excellency the Viceroy has nothing further to do with them, of which he is probably very glad indeed.

THE RAILWAY. The railway would now be open to the mines and the capital (Tamsui) had not the late heavy rains washed away a huge embankment, which was constructed under the supervision of General Su, who died in Shanghai a few days ago (luck for him). He has thus escaped impeachments, degradations, dungeons etc. etc. Work to the south of the capital is being pushed on vigorously, and I hear, in three months' time some 50 miles of railway will be opened for public traffic, as well as a line down to Kelung. So you see, or rather any one who comes here will see, that Liu, in spite of all opposition, has added important scientific progress to his other praiseworthy achievements.

## CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

25th August, 1890.

The latest and apparently most reliable account of the trouble at Ta Chien Hsien is that it arose out of a celebration held at a village called Tseung Tsai, distant some twenty li from Ta Chien on the sixteenth of the sixth moon, in honour of the Lin Kuan Joss, who is apparently the patron deity of the Ko Lao Hui, which is a well-known interdicted secret society. After the ceremonies, which lasted several days, were over, and the seniors were duly elected, it was proposed to enquire of the oracle connected with this joss if it would be safe to plunder the Christians; the answer was in the affirmative. So on the nineteenth, that is the nineteenth of the sixth moon, a body of about 200 Christians, which included a number of well-to-do Christian families and plundered them, carrying off everything that they could lay hands on.

This attack appears to have been entirely unprovoked and unlooked for. The Christians were taken so unawares that they had but little opportunity to secrete anything. The crowd remained in the village feasting on their plunder until the twenty-ninth, during which time the oracle was again consulted, the answer being again favourable; so on that date they made a fresh attack on the Christians and butchered, in cold blood, over twenty persons; nineteen were counted in the streets, and several are known to have been cut in pieces and thrown into the river. The mission buildings and many others were burned, and the corpses thrown into the flames. The day following they went to another village, or market-town, also about twenty li away, called Mar-bao-chang, and there they went through a similar performance. The Christians fled and only escaped one who seems to have been a cripple, and whom they immediately dispatched. Some of the head men of the village tried to restrain the rioters but were themselves assaulted and had to run for their lives. There seems to have been quite a number of well-to-do Christians in this village, many of whose houses were destroyed, while everything movable of any value was carried off. This affair is about on a par with the Indian raids in the Far Western territories of America. Two years ago at about the same time and place, and at a festival in honour of the same joss, there was a similar occurrence, many Christians were plundered and had their houses pulled down. For this affair no one was punished, and it is a notorious fact that in none of these anti-Christian riots have the leaders or instigators been punished. The officials simply pay the damages and the rioters go on as before, proving an example to others that it is no crime to plunder Christians.

# HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

NOW SHOWING.  
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF  
GENTLEMEN'S  
HATS. CAPS. HATS.  
Hosiery (Winter) Hosiery.  
LATEST NOVELTIES.  
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.  
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1890.

## MARINE HOTEL

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide. The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

although it is well known to be a capital offence against non-Christians. In the present instance, if the magistrate of Ta Chien had come out after the row on the nineteenth with a strong proclamation denouncing the rioters and threatening vengeance on all law-breakers, there is not a doubt but that rioting would have ceased. He simply did nothing but let matters take their course. He reported the matter to his superiors, but they were far away and could do nothing. During the nine days in which he took no action the crowd gained courage for further depredations. He did not even punish himself as was rumoured. The priest in charge of the mission took refuge in the Yamén. The Prefect has returned to Chungking, but nothing is known as to how the matter has ended, presumably the crowd has dispersed, and now it is only a matter of money damages, as it is doubtful if the officials will depart from their old policy of letting the offenders go free. Placard have been posted in Chungking on the twentieth of the seventh moon to exterminate all the Foreigners in the city, but I do not apprehend any trouble as the Magistrate is on the look-out and has not only issued a warning but has ordered his runners and the *tipiao* of the ward in which the placard was posted to find the writers, they declared that they were unable to find them, whereupon he declared that he would assist them, and administered two hundred blows on the face of each of them and sent them off to find the party that posted the placard. As yet I have not heard of his being found, but they disavowed some one else. In an opium shop a fellow was telling what was to be done to the Christians and Foreigners on a certain day, when one of the yamen runners, who was also having a smoke, laid his pipe down and got hold of the fellow's tail and marched him off to the yamen, where a course of bamboo was energetically applied as a warning to him not to know too much.

October 23rd. The above letter was unavoidably delayed in transmission. Nothing new has transpired since it was written, except that a rumour has reached me that the Taoist of Chungking has been removed on account of his muddling the *feilin* and other public business, and a nephew of Li Hung-chang is said to have been appointed in his place.—*Mercury*.

## KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Soul, 14th October, 1890.

The remains of old Queen Cho having been gathered now to her ancestors, public work has been resumed again. It is a matter of regret that our late visitor from the Mediterranean did not drop in at a more opportune occasion, than during the time of the deep Court mourning. I refer to the Austrian Corvette *Zrinyi*, which arrived here on purpose to open treaty negotiations between Austro-Hungary and this country. However, it appears her gallant commander, Captain Khittel, has succeeded in establishing preliminaries of some sort, that can be acted upon later. It was generally regretted here, especially in official circles, that Consul-General von Hase had been prevented by urgent business from accompanying the mission; he would have been able to be exceedingly useful, considering that he knows the country and its people well, ever since the Land of the Morning Calm has been thrown open to the outside world. Austria will be the seventh Great Power to establish treaty relations with this country.

Chemulpo, October 23rd, 1890. On the 11th inst. 300 Ping Yang soldiers were landed in Chemulpo by German steamship *Sigvald*. They march d'night away to Seoul to assist at the funeral of the Queen-mother of Korea, who died in June at the ripe old age of 83. Queen Cho adopted the present King in 1864; his real mother, the wife of the Dai-in-kun, is still alive, but is not styled "Queen," nor does she enjoy Royal honours. The funeral came off on the 12th inst. in perfect order and harmony, and the presence of the officers and men of the *Palais* and *Monarchy*, who were posted at the East Gate and presented arms when the cortege passed by. The inevitable Jap was there to take instantaneous photos. The weather is all that can be desired, and the crops have turned out fairly good. Men-of-war in port:—*Pafos*, *Monocacy*, *Chokat kap*—*Mercury*.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Vickers &amp; Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—	Thermometer—
Barometer—4 p.m. (Sea level).....	Thermometer—4 p.m. (Sea level).....
Barometer—4 p.m. (On hill).....	Thermometer—4 p.m. (On hill).....
Barometer—4 p.m. (On hill).....	Thermometer—4 p.m. (On hill).....
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Barometer—4 p.m. (On hill).....	Thermometer—4 p.m. (On hill).....
Barometer—4 p.m. (On hill).....	Thermometer—4 p.m. (On hill).....

## Intimations.

THE FINAL CALL of Five Shillings per Share will be due on the 1st November, 1890, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the Undersigned by bank draft on London in favour of ourselves, on or before that date.

All Calls unpaid on the 1st November, will be liable to interest at the rate of eight per cent. per Annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1890. [1360]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Second Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 8th November next, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st November until the 8th November, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1890. [1479]

PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.  
SECOND CALL OF \$1 PER SHARE.  
DUE JULY 17TH, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the above be paid together with interest at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum from the said due date, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; the said Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. WHEELLEY, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1890. [1475]

K U N L U N,  
No. 9, WYNDHAM STREET.

CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE and CUPRIES, &c.  
CHINESE EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED MANDARIN CLOTHING, &c.  
Prices very moderate.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1890. [1484]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJENS' ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.  
Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJENS is HARTMAN'S RAHTJENS and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark *an open hand in red*.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.  
Agents in Hongkong  
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1093]

NOTICE.  
FROM the 1st of November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BROWN LARD IN FLADDERS, Fresh and Pickled ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Also,  
BEEF, in joints and corned, BLACK PUDDINGS, Pork and Game PIES.  
S. R. GALE.  
Shanghai, 10th October, 1890. [1437]

W. S. MARTEN,  
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,  
AND  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
2, DUDDELL STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [1574]

NOTICE.  
PATENT "GLACIER" WINDOW DECORATION for producing the effect of Stained Glass on Ordinary Windows. The most permanent, most effective, and easiest to affix of all substitutes for Stained Glass, and yet the Cheapest.

MANUFACTURERS:  
M'CAW, STEVENSON & ORR (LTD.)  
LINENHALL WORKS,  
BELFAST,  
Ireland.

W. S. MARTEN,  
2, Duddell Street,  
SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG.

Sample Window on view at Mr. MARTEN'S Office.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1890. [1482]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS,  
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:  
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [145]

CHS. J. GAUFF & CO.,  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.  
No. 2, Queen's Road Central. [1914]

KUJAN & CO.,  
JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART DEPOT,  
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1890. [1075]

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claim or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1445]

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THE MURIS MINES, LIMITED.

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## Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO & LABUAN, REVENUE FARMES FOR 1891.

THE Government are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Farms for 1891.  
1. The *Opium Farm*.—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell and/or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dress.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. II, of 1873, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Tobacco.	Cheese.	Hops.	Not more than
6	8	0	10.00
2	1	0	5.00
0	6	2	1.00
0	2	9	0.50
0	1	0	0.10
0	0	1	0.02
1	0	0	Opium.

2. The *Spirit Farm*.—Including the sole right to import and/or to license others to



